

Where shall Mechanics go?

To the Editor of the Tribune.  
SIR: Having witnessed with pleasure the deep interest you have taken in the mechanics of the city, and the efforts you are making to improve their condition, I feel it my duty to contribute a few lines to your paper, in relation to the subject of their emigration. In your paper of yesterday you have stated that you have received information from a gentleman who has been in the Southern States, that the mechanics of that section are in a state of great distress, and that they are seeking for a better home in the North. This information, if true, is of great importance to the mechanics of this city, and it is our duty to consider the subject with care. The mechanics of this city are in a state of great distress, and they are seeking for a better home in the North. This information, if true, is of great importance to the mechanics of this city, and it is our duty to consider the subject with care.

A MECHANIC OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.  
New-York, July 16, 1842.

Our correspondent urges justly that capitalists who own extensive tracts of land for sale ought more liberally to advertise it, stating its price, quality, timber, water, distance from navigation or Railroad, &c., as well as the quality and nature of the soil. If this were done as it should be, thousands would annually remove from the great cities, in utter heart-sickness with the incessant, monotonous labor here required to obtain a livelihood, the constant anxiety and apprehension that the means of subsistence may be cut off through a failure of employment or through sickness, and with the cramped accommodations, &c., which a laboring man must here submit to. A great city is a hard place for a destitute man, unless he has some specially gainful calling and assurance of constant work in it. No man whose means are narrow can thoughtfully bring up a family of children here as mere laborers, provided he is able to secure a home and a beginning for them elsewhere.

One important difference between City and Country is this: A working man who stays here may conduct uprightly, work industriously, and live frugally all his days; if he can contrive to lay up money, it is well; but he has a narrow chance for this, if a mere workman with family around him, while if he makes no money he makes nothing secure, and may at any moment be thrown out of employment and soon out of bread. In the Country on the other hand, he who is temperate, industrious and upright is never in danger of enforced idleness or of absolute want; and if he gains no property, he is constantly gaining character and standing which answers the same purpose with many better ones. There his children, if properly trained, are not a burthen but a help to him; here almost always the reverse. And while the tide of emigration sets so strongly to this Country as now, and as it probably will for many years to come, it is scarcely possible that the supply of manual labor at this point shall not generally exceed the demand, and the price be consequently lower, in proportion to the cost of living than through the Country at large. Five million immigrants could not glut the labor-market of the Country, and hence the price of labor would be maintained at a level which would be a great advantage to the Country.

The same paper contains a call for a Clay Meeting in Harrisburg, signed by one hundred and twenty citizens, and for a Clay State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of September. (We wish this latter had been a call for a Whig Convention, including all who supported the Patriot Harrison. Such a Convention we doubt not would have nominated Henry Clay by an almost unanimous vote, and then the whole question of candidate would have been settled throughout the Union.)

RESPECT FOR THE SABBATH.—Ald. Crolius has required all the porter-houses in the Sixth Ward to be strictly closed on Sunday, and all the groceries after 5 o'clock, A. M. The latter are allowed to be open up to the hour named, because many of the poorer people are obliged to resort to them in the morning for the day's provisions. In these things, the Alderman has done simply his duty, and while those who desire quiet on Sunday must warmly approve, we do not see how others can condemn his course. If they want liquor-shops open on that day, they must demand a repeal of the laws forbidding it. An Alderman is sworn to respect the laws, and to see that they are respected by others.

We hear that Ald. Crolius has notified the dealers in second-hand clothing that they too must shut up shop on Sunday. This the law requires him to do, yet we are not sure but that the law should be relaxed a little in behalf of those who religiously observe Saturday as a Sabbath, and who do not in any manner interfere with the quiet and peace of the day. This, however, is a consideration for lawmakers; as magistrates, the Aldermen have no right to modify the laws, but are bound to enforce them.

LOUISIANA.—The New-Orleans Mail failed again yesterday, most provokingly; but by Saturday's we have N. Orleans papers to the morning of the 7th, giving a few returns from the Parishes. They are favorable, but not decisive, viz:

Jefferson—Johnson 253; Mouton 122. White (for Congress) 315; two polls to come in, which would probably add 40 to Johnson's majority. For the House, both candidates Whigs. (In 1840, Whig Gov. 220; Loco 111.)

St. Bernard—Johnson 78; Mouton 69. Whig Representative by 67 majority. (In '40, Whig Gov. 114; Loco 179.)

Plaquemine—All Loco at Balize, as usual. Other polls even. In '40, Whig Governor 65; Loco 159.)

Mr. Botts publishes in Saturday's Intelligence a letter denying the misstatement of the Madisonian that his charges against Mr. Tyler had been submitted to a Whig caucus. He declares this an unqualified falsehood, denies having attended a Whig caucus for several months, and says that his charges have not been submitted to any portion of the party, and that the proposed movement is wholly and solely his own.

The Pennsylvania law abolishing imprisonment for debt, contains a provision excluding from its benefits those individuals who shall not have resided in the State twenty days previous to the commencement of the suit against them. This feature is loudly complained of by the Philadelphia papers, as tending to prevent hundreds of Southern and Western merchants from visiting the city. The true policy of the State is to invite trade and capital by every possible means. This provision has a directly contrary effect.

Joe Smith, in the Mormon paper published at the city of Nauvoo, makes many severe charges against the character of Gen. John C. Bennett, L. L. D. &c. He accuses him of forsaking his wife, misrepresenting the Mormon doctrines as encouraging the vice in which he desired to indulge, and slandering the Prophet himself. For these deeds, the hand of fellowship was withdrawn from him by the church of Latter Day Saints, and he has left the Golden City.

The Illinois Palladium, published at Pekin, has hoisted the banner of HENRY CLAY.

The People's Monitor, Warren, Pa. has added itself to the bearers of the Clay banner.

Mr. Van Buren arrived at Buffalo on Thursday.

The "Quid Nunc," a daily and weekly paper, is the title of a spirited new journal, just established in Chicago.

Fourteenth Ward Tyler Meeting.

To the Editor of the Tribune:  
I was very desirous of seeing a Tyler meeting. I felt quite sure there were no such persons as Tyler men, and therefore strolled to Vocal Hall, 212 Grand street, for that purpose, on Saturday evening. There I found a vast assemblage of the Real Gait, amounting to 24 persons all told: 15 of whom, from different Wards, were Custom House Officers, acting as a part of the Royal Swiss Guard; nearly all the remaining nine were either their brothers, or other relatives, whose bark at Mr. Clay's Land Bill was merely borrowed for the occasion. Well, sir, the hour for business came at last, when one of the faithful, a Mr. Mundy, from the First Ward, was duly appointed Chairman, and a Mr. Michaels (from what Ward I did not learn) was appointed Secretary. After the call of the meeting was read, a young gentleman (without one word of comment) handed a paper to the Chairman, who announced it to the meeting as Resolutions for their adoption, which, upon motion, were read. (One of them included the names of five persons as Delegates to the Tyler General Committee.) I need scarcely inform you that the resolutions and five delegates were taken at one swallow—when, upon motion, the meeting immediately adjourned.

The whole business was conducted in the most quiet manner possible; not one loud or enthusiastic word being uttered. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Job Haskell, Clinton Harding, and Orator Raymond of the Seventeenth Ward, (Job's competitor for the distinguished honor of being considered the Administration Great One of the City,) there was no person delivered of a speech on this very interesting occasion. As I have always been an ardent supporter of Mr. Clay, you may be sure I spent a very uneasy and sleepless night after witnessing such a tremendous demonstration against him. Although I am not a member of Mr. Tyler's Erina Conservative Association, I am a naturalized citizen of IRELAND BIRTH.

The Railway Murder.

The evidence on the part of the State closed on Friday afternoon. Its substance is given in the opening of the District Attorney, published on Saturday. Mr. David Graham, Jr., opened the case for the prisoner. The following outline of his remarks, from the Newark Daily Advertiser, shows the character of the defence.

You will perceive that the prisoner is a respectable young man; the son of a respectable citizen of New York, who has always kept him and provided for his wants. There was no reasonable inducement for him to engage in this, nor any other offence; nothing in the circumstances preceding his leaving home which could have led him to commit such an act. He had left behind him a fond and doting father and friends; a kind and affectionate wife, to whom he had been married but a year, and an infant child.

We shall show by evidence of the most conclusive character that he has been remarkable for an unexceptionable character, and a mild and peaceful disposition; and that he has been afflicted with an imbecility of mind extremely affecting to his parents and friends. I know this is a defence often brought before juries without ground, and that there is already a deep seated prejudice in the public mind against such a plea. Aware of this prejudice, we have hesitated whether to present the plea or not; but we do not now present it to account for the murder, but merely to explain away the strange stories which have been told by the witnesses on the part of the State; and which shall be able to prove that we have good grounds for this plea.

Gentlemen, the evidence we shall present will be from persons with whom he has been intimately associated for a number of years; from respectable physicians, who have been consulted years ago in relation to a weakness of mind which would render him legally incapable of such a crime.

The witnesses for the prisoner were examined on Friday and Saturday morning. The case was resumed on the part of the State that afternoon, and will probably be committed to the jury today.

Politics in Ohio.

Extract of a letter dated CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12th, 1842.

The Whig party is whole and sound in this region. The treachery of John Tyler has caused a shock, to be sure, but the Whigs are recovering from it fast. Treasures they are not accustomed to, but they reflect with satisfaction on the end of all treachery, as they perceive the history of his prototype, Judas Iscariot. In the mean time they are turning their eyes and raising their voices, as by acclamation, for "HARRY OR THE VICE." To him they look for a pilot out of their trouble.—John Tyler may defeat the great Whig measures; it will only delay them to reflect how on Henry Clay.

Yours, &c.

University Medical School.

The Medical Department of the New-York University having been grossly assailed in a periodical entitled "The Lancet," which James Gordon Bennett is publisher and Jas. A. Houston, Editor, we deem it but just to that institution to copy the following appropriate and sufficient response from the Faculty. It appears as a Postscript to their Annual Announcement, viz:

"The professors are prescribed for themselves a rule of peace and good understanding with all kindred institutions, and rather to bear any aspersion of remarks, than to detract from the dignity and harmony of the profession by appearing on the defensive. This principle, therefore, they would more seriously cultivate in relation to individuals than to the foregoing announcement was printed and ready for distribution, they have seen the editorial article in the New-York Lancet of June 1st, in which the whole profession of the United States, and all her medical institutions are traduced; and in which the authors are only summary of a long and unqualified falsehood, denies having attended a Whig caucus for several months, and says that his charges have not been submitted to any portion of the party, and that the proposed movement is wholly and solely his own.

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The Crops.

In Aroostook county, Maine, the prospect for a good crop was never more favorable than at present. The grass and grain crops are particularly vigorous and will be plentiful. [Bangor Whig.] We have recently been on an excursion through a part of this county and York, through the lower part of New Hampshire, and part of Essex and Middlesex counties, in Massachusetts, and every where the crops of all kinds promise unusually well. There is no exception. The winter rye, both in quantity and quality, far exceeds the crop of any former year. [Portland (Me.) Argus.] In Eastern Pennsylvania the crops are mostly harvested and the yield has been most abundant, and the prospect of corn and potatoes is as flattering as the result has proved in the wheat harvest. [Philad. Ledger.]

Never was there such a promise of so rich and abundant a yield of wheat and rye as the present season affords. With very few exceptions, the crops in this neighborhood may be considered first rate. [Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone.] The hills and dales, fields and fruits of Ohio, never looked more beautiful, nor the crops more abundant. What has been said of the great wheat crop is in no way exaggerated. The whole crop of Ohio will probably be gathered and housed without the least damage. [Ohio Whig.]

The wheat has been injured by rust &c., and the crops will not be so good as appearances have promised. [Indiana Telegraph.] The wheat crop in this country, so far, has met with no check. The quantity will exceed all former yields. In about three weeks it will be ripe for the harvest. [Davenport (Iowa) Gaz.]

The wheat harvest commenced here last week. Some fields have been slightly damaged by the rust, but we believe more than an average yield will be realized. [Warsaw (Ky.) Patriot.] The crops in Tennessee were never larger nor more flourishing than at present. The planting has been universally large, and the yield promises to be abundant. [Nashville Whig.]

We have satisfied ourselves that the wheat crop on this side of the mountain, will fall short fully one-third, in consequence of the rust. In the tide water country, the injury is probably more serious, in consequence of the continued rains. [Richmond Whig.]

Although the wheat and corn crops have been more than half cut off by many miles around us, we learn that in general, in the greater portion of our State, the prospect was never better. [Norfolk (Va.) Herald, 15th.]

The cotton and grain crops of South Alabama, are represented to us as still giving promise of an abundant harvest. It is however too early in the season as regards cotton, to place much reliance on appearances. [Mobile Price Current.]

PRICE OF WHEAT.—A friend who has just returned from one of the large wheat growing districts in this State, informs us that a farmer there has contracted to deliver 2,000 bushels of wheat this autumn at 75 cents per bushel. [Philadelphia Evening Journal.]

A gang of counterfeiters have been arrested in Gustavus, Warren county, Ohio. Three of them were caught at work in their shop on the night of July 9th, and \$2,000 in spurious Mexican dollars and American half dollars were found in their possession. Part of their tools and machinery were also seized. The Sheriff was in pursuit of two others. An intercepted letter was the means of their detection.

The James River on Thursday rose so suddenly at Richmond (six feet in the first hour) that some boys bathing were nearly drowned, and several of them lost their clothes. One of them was saved by Mr. Benjamin Kellum at the risk of his own life.

Oliver M. Smith, an able lawyer of Charleston, S. C., was killed on July 11th, by being thrown from his chair upon the curbstone, producing a concussion of the brain, which caused immediate death. He was native of Haverhill N. H.

At Greensburg, Ia. John Cooper has been arrested on the charge of bigamy. He married a young widow in that place, representing himself as a widower. He was discovered by the chance conversation of a traveler passing through Greensburg.

A man named White, hung himself last week near Hamilton, Madison Co. Some domestic difficulties are supposed to have caused the suicide.

At Detroit five blocks of buildings are going up to supply the place of those destroyed by the fire last winter. The new Custom-house is already occupied.

The young men of Warren, N. Y., have held a meeting, and passed resolutions on the subject of tight lacing.

It is proposed to form at Boston an "Equitable Life Assurance Society," on the model of the London Equitable.

Wisconsin Territory has a population of about 42,000, showing an increase since 1840 of 1,500.

Dr. Lardner is announced by the Boston Notion as engaged to contribute to that Journal a series of popular articles on Scientific subjects.

The Rev. Willard Child, an eloquent clergyman of Vermont, has accepted a call to Norwich, Ct.

The Common Council of Albany are talking about removing the obstructions in the Hudson, but have as yet done nothing further.

THE BROKERS' LICENCE LAW.—The opinion of the City Court, on the law requiring brokers to take out a license, was delivered this morning by Judge Brice. The opinion, as we understand, is in favor of the application of the law to all who deal, in any manner, directly or indirectly, in the purchase of stocks, bills, notes, and other obligations, whether on their own account or as agents. [Balt. Pat., July 16.]

USEFULNESS OF SNAKES.—A writer in the Geneva Farmer advises those who are in the habit of destroying snakes, to let them alone, as they are early risers, and at work in the field by the break of day, picking up those little depredators, the corn worms, which infest corn fields. What was made in vain!

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—We hear from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Forward, lies dangerously ill of the bilious pleurisy, a disorder which has proved fatal in Washington very frequently of late.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants who have arrived at Quebec the present season to the 9th instant, is 31,892, of whom 7,331 arrived last week.

MURDERING A HUSBAND.—Margaret Dunden has been arrested at Jena, in this State, on suspicion of having caused the death of her husband by administering arsenic.

The Hagerstown Herald of Freedom, states that on the evening of the 5th, the wife of Mr. Jonathan Grosh, residing on the Conococheague creek, near the Turnpike bridge, in that county, was killed by lightning.

A riot among the laborers on the Welland canal occurred at St. Catharines, Upper Canada, last week. The "Corkmen" and "Far-downers" were the combatants. The military were called out. [Rich. Dem. July 15.]

CARS.—This very convenient vehicle is about to be introduced in the city of Baltimore.

In Congress. FRIDAY, JULY 15.

IN SENATE, Mr. SMITH of Indiana, reported bill respecting the sale of land mines, other public lands, in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Several private bills were discussed and laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make an arrangement or compromise with any of the securities on bonds given to the United States by Samuel Swartwout, the late Collector of the customs for the port of New-York, was taken up, but was passed over on the ground that Mr. Whittier, who took an interest in the bill, was not present.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. MOORE of Louisiana, made some statements showing how the revenues had been defrauded by the importation of sugar cane as molasses.

On motion of Mr. FILLMORE, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on a State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to provide revenue from imports duty change and modify existing laws imposing duty on imports, and for other purposes. The report relating to tin, zinc, German silver, &c. to be tested, &c. were severally considered, and many amendments offered. Mr. ROBERTS moved to reduce the duty on coal from \$1 75 per ton, 25 cents, and Mr. McKIM proposed 12 1/2 cents. Both were rejected.

On Mr. W. C. JOHNSON'S amendment in relation to issuing Government stock to be drawn among the States, tellers were ordered, and Messrs. W. C. J. and GENTRY filed off, aim in am through the tellers, in favor of the amendment amid roars of laughter; the affirmative vote standing 100.

At a late hour the Committee rose and reported to the House, whereupon the previous question was moved, which will bring the House to a vote on the amendments and on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. TYLER'S Reasons—Amendments to the Tariff Bill.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

IN THE HOUSE to-day Mr. ADAMS from the select committee on the "persons" deposited (in State Department by the President for his signature of the Apportionment bill, made a report on the subject, concluding with a resolution declaring the act of the President in this, unwarranted in the Constitution of the United States, injurious to the public interests, and that the House proceed against the act being repeated or assumed as precedent hereafter. The report was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. BARNARD asked leave to make a report from the Committee on the Judiciary; objection being made, the regular order (the reception of reports) for the morning hour was taken, (and the report some time since made by the Committee to the Judiciary declaring the inexpediency of including corporations in the operation of a bankruptcy law, being first in order and Mr. ROBERTS taking the floor) Mr. R. for the purpose (as he avowed) of excluding Mr. Barnard's report, occupied the floor in opposition to the report on the bankruptcy law, until the Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. BARNARD'S report is understood to be of the subject of the collection of duties, in a substantial argument maintaining that the Government has no power to collect duties under existing laws.

The Tariff bill was then again taken up to the House for final action, the question being in concurrence with the amendments of the Committee on which the previous question had been asked, having been sustained, and the question on the main question was negatived. Yeas 102, Nays 102, (the effect of which would be to reject the bill over to Monday.)

After recovering somewhat from the surprise manifested by all portions of the House at this session, Mr. C. H. WILLIAMS, of Te. moved at consideration of the vote: carried—Yeas 111, Nays 104. The main question was then ordered and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments of the Committee. Among those amendments, on which the Yeas and Nays were called, the following were concurred in:

Increasing the duty on woolen blankets, exceeding in value at the place where imported 72 1/2 cents each, and exceeding in dimensions 72 1/2 by 52 inches, from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem: Yeas 115, Nays 105. Increasing the duty on wool and worsted yarn from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem: Yeas 112, Nays 106. Reducing the duty on bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, from \$30 to \$27 50 per ton: Yeas 140, Nays 90. Striking out the duty of one cent per pound on raw hides of all kinds and inserting five per centum ad valorem: Yeas 107, Nays 90.

The amendment striking out the duty on cut unmanufactured of three cents per pound and inserting a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, was non-concurred in: Yeas 91, Nays 107.

The whole section imposing a duty on tea and coffee was stricken out: Yeas 113, Nays 64.

No further action of importance had been taken at the close of this letter.

IN SENATE the bill granting lands to the State for the relief of deaf, dumb and insane persons was taken up, and after remarks by Mr. SMITH, in advocacy thereof, was laid over.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make arrangements or compromise with the securities of Samuel Swartwout, was ordered engrossed.

The remainder of the day was occupied with private bills.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF JOHN C. CLAY.

The argument upon the motion for a new trial in the case, took place before the Supreme Court of this place, on Thursday last. Dudley Selden and Jos. Morrell appeared for the prisoner, and Messrs. Whiting and Barlow, the Attorney General for the prosecution.

We understand the grounds upon which the motion was founded were considered so slight by the Court that they at once denied the motion for a new trial, without hearing Mr. Whiting's reply. The Counsel intend carrying it to the Court of appeals, which assemblies at Albany early next month, there cannot be a doubt however as to the result, and that the murderer will suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Judge Kent would have passed sentence upon him now, but the Court of Oyer and Terminer stands adjourned until September, until which time it must of necessity be delayed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning as Rev. S. Bliss, Secretary of the Tract Society, was sitting in a chair, on Lewis's wharf, with his son, a child about 5 or 6 years old, and his wife's sister, the horse took fright, ran round the corner and threw them all out. The boy's head struck to ground and he was instantly killed. Mr. Bliss and the lady were severely, though it is believed not dangerously injured. The chaise was dashed all to pieces. [Boston Transcript, Friday.]

The Hudson Observer states that two travelers, strangers, were found drowned in Brook Lake, two miles west of Ravenson, on the 4th. It appeared that they were traveling in a buggy, and that their horse by the road side and went into Lake to bathe. Probably one was in danger of the other perished in trying to rescue him. Six \$1,700 were found with their clothes, but no note by which their names or residence could be ascertained.

The Pittsburgh American states that a woman who was convicted of having murdered her wife setting fire to her clothes has been sentenced to years imprisonment.

THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1842.

**17 Whig State Convention.**—A STATE CONVENTION, to be composed of Delegates from the several Counties in the State, equal to their representation in the House of Assembly, will be held at Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 31st day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to be supported by the Whig Electors of this State, at the ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed proper by the Convention.

The Whig Electors are respectfully requested to meet in County Convention in their respective counties, and appoint their Delegates to the State Convention, on Wednesday, at the office of the State Committee, at Albany, on Wednesday, June 12, 1842.

LEWIS BENEDICT,  
JOHN TOWNSEND,  
SAMUEL STEVENS,  
JOHN TAYLOR,  
JAMES HOPKINS,  
SAMPSON COBB,  
ROBERT THOMPSON.

State Central  
Committee.

**18 Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House, on Tuesday evening, 13th July, inst., at 8 o'clock.

J. H. BENTLEY, Chairman.  
EDWARD E. COLEMAN, Secretaries.

**19 Persons desirous of having this paper left at their residences or places of business,** will please leave their names to the City or Brooklyn at an early hour. Price NINE cents per week, to be paid to the Carrier.

**20 The July No. of the American Railroad,** containing Mr. Huntington's Speech on the Tariff, and numerous valuable Statistical Tables and Documents relating to the Labor and Industry of the Country, is now ready for delivery. Subscription Price 75 cents the year. Twenty copies for \$10.

**21 In WASHINGTON CITY** the Tribune may be had at F. LUFF'S residence, near Third-street, at 3 cents per copy, and delivered to subscribers at their residence for 50 cents per month, or 124 cents per week.

**22 For Mr. Webster's great Dispatch to Mexico, Notices of New Publications, and an Association Article, see first page.**

**23 For Ralph Waldo Emerson's Lecture on "The Times," (continued) see last page.**

**The Apportionment.**

The *Savannah Sentinel* finds fault with our suggestion for an Apportionment of the State, as partial and imperfect, and proposes the following as the right thing:

Districts.	Counties and Population.	Total.
1.	To be composed of the Counties of Sullivan 32,409, Queens 26,224, and part of Kings 4,000.	70,633
2.	Balance of Kings 39,918, Richmond 10,000, and South county of New York 20,710.	70,628
3.	4, 5, and 6. Balance of New York 23,710, to be divided North and South in four equal parts, each—	71,578
7.	Westchester 40,027, Putnam 12,725, and part of Dutchess 10,000.	72,927
8.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	71,511
9.	Balance of Columbia 19,247, and part of Dutchess 10,000.	70,206
10.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
11.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
12.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
13.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
14.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
15.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
16.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
17.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
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19.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
20.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
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26.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
27.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
28.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
29.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
30.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
31.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
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37.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
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99.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206
100.	Balance of Dutchess 42,080, part of Columbia 20,000.	70,206

The contrast between this table and ours is certainly very striking: We divide eight Counties in the whole State; the *Sentinel* eighteen. Our extremes are 56,000 and 91,000; disparity 25,000, but, correcting the error which we followed in the population of Monroe, would be reduced to 19,000, with nine Counties divided. The *Sentinel's* extremes are 60,000 and 93,000—disparity 23,000, with eighteen Counties divided. Beside, our largest Districts are formed of Counties certain to decrease in comparative population, while our deficient Districts are equally certain to increase; as will be seen by a comparison. The *Sentinel* exactly the reverse.

But the *Sentinel* intimates that *our* Districts were cut out with a view to political advantage, but its own otherwise. Now we will not speak of the *Sentinel's*; but of our own we can say that we had never calculated or examined the Political bearings of the several Districts proposed till after this intimation; and we now, on inspection, find that only *twelve* of our Districts are Whig and some six doubtful, out of the thirty-four; *sixteen* being decidedly *Loco-Foco*. Is this unfair?

The *Tribune*, with its usual anticipation of general disfavor of the Whig party, has taken one neighbor of the *Sentinel* to task, and says that if the Whigs cannot get Tariff and Distribution both, then it would be better to get the former than neither. We think the Democrat has the best of the argument so far, notwithstanding—

[Richmond Daily Ad., (Loco.)

—We expect and are quite willing that the *Loco-Foco* press will pronounce ours the wrong side of this question—indebted, we can hardly wish it otherwise. But the Daily need not trouble itself to make positions for us. We never differed with any one for preferring a Tariff *without* Distribution to *neither*, though we do not concur in the policy of giving up Distribution, which we now have secure, for a chance of obtaining a better Tariff thereby, which we have no faith in. But the great first cause of difference between us and the Democrat is its assertion that the Whigs in Congress will be justly held responsible for the loss of the Tariff, if they pass one retaining Distribution, and John Tyler vetoes it on that account. We insist that if Congress shall pass such a bill as the majority believe right, and John Tyler vetoes it on a ground which has no color of Constitutional scruple in it, *he* and his backers will be wholly responsible for the failure of the measure, and Congress not at all. Any Whig paper which lends itself to give countenance to the opposite idea does great injury and to the true-hearted majority of Congress.

The *Albany Argus* considers the Distribution to each State of its own fair and equal share of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, to be managed and disposed of as each shall think proper, an "indirect assumption" of the State Debts by the Federal Government! We consider the *Argus's* pretence on this subject a direct and flagrant "assumption," wholly unwarranted by truth.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* had, on Saturday, a leading article which is a gross libel on HENRY CLAY. Mr. Winthrop Atwell! you did not write this article; but how can you permit such gross aspersion of a true Patriot to appear in a paper on which your name is displayed as editor?

The annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania took place at Philadelphia on Friday last. Twenty-four students received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.